## GROSS SUFFRAGE FRAUDS.

THE UNION LEAGUE'S STRONG PLEA.

PETITIONING CONGRESS TO CHECK THE EVILS OF RECKLESS NATURALIZATION-UN-DESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Depew presided at the regular meeting of the Union League Club last evening. John Jay was elected an honorary member of the club. The following resident members were admitted: Franklin L. Gunther, J. Romaine Brown, Walter Vokes and William E. Webb, of New-York City; Charles A. Russell, of Killingly, Conn., and James Woolworth, of Sandusky, Ohlo.

The report of the Committee on Political Reform on the subject of immigration was presented for discussion. A motion was made by John I. Davenport that the petition which the committee recommed for circulation be referred back to the committee for further consideration and possible amendment. suggestion was vigorously opposed by General Haw-kins, who took the ground that the form of the petition presented was only intended as a means of calling the attention of the general public to the subject, and while some changes might at a later day be found desirable, for the present it was all that was necessary for the purpose intended. The petition recommended nittee was adopted, together with the re-

port, without alteration. The committee discuss the subject thoroughly. They recognize in undesirable immigrants a menace and a burden to the country and regard the evil as greatly when these people become clothed with citizenship. They say that under the Federal Constitution "power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization" is vested alone in Congress, and not in any State or other authority. The laws on the subject are briefly lowed and extracts supplied from the discussions at the time of their enactment, by which it is made apparent that even in the earliest days of the Republic apprehension existed respecting the results of a too in-discriminate admission of foreigners. The difficulties that surrounded the question as to who should inquire as to fitness for citizenship are dwelt upon. These grew out of the fact that Federal judges were few and the places for holding the courts widely separated. Hence the duty passed from the Federal to State courts cess the evil effects were greatly multiplied, as bearing on the country at large. On this

The act of admitting to citizenship in one State is an act admitting a person to citizenship in all the States. In fact the act makes the applicant a citizen of the United In fact the act makes the applicant a citizen of the United State. A wrong done in the administration of this law in one place is a wrong done to the whole body of citizens of the United States. While the framers of the law of 1862 clearly foresaw the evils of naturalizing improper persons, they little dreamed that this trust, confided to the Judiclary of the States and Territories, would be betrayed and disregarded by the men who would occupy these honor) able positions. They presumed that the judges conducting such proceedings would be imbued with the spirit of Americanism, that they would guard jealously and without fear or favor the rights of the whole United States. Had they forescen the shameless, reckless and criminal disregard of sen the shameless, reckless and criminal disregard of this duty that has prevailed in this country, in courts, in recent years, no such power would have been lodged with the Judiciary of States and Territories. While lodged with the Judiciary of States and Territories. While there have been numerous judges who have conscientiously and faithfully executed this trust, the great part of naturalization has taken place before judges who have reckiessly disregarded the faith that was placed in them and who have done more than any other body of citizens to degrade and bring into contempt that which should have been according that was a Thora have brought the country They have brought the country to a peril that is menacing its peace and prosperity and causing more just alarm and anxiety for the permanence of good government than any other class of me After referring to the naturalization frauds in this

city in past years, the committee continue: city in past years, the committee continue:

The whole proceeding has been a rank offence against the people of the United States, in which the chief offender has been the judge before whom the proceedings have been conducted. The same judges would spend hours in settling a controversy of but trilling importance between two citizens, insisting upon the most exact legal proofs as to every material fact; and yet, when it came to the discharge of this higher and greater duty, which the discharge of this higher and greater duty, which to the discharge of this higher and greater duty, which affects every inhabitant of this country, they have been either utterly oblivious to their duty or criminally reckless in the discharge of it. In determining a fact in a civil action, had they pursued the same course that they did in determining the facts as to citizenship, every one of them would have been impeached and driven from the Bench. It is to be noted to the everlasting credit of Louisiana that as early as 1844 it caused the impeachment of Judge Filliott for frauds committed by him between 1841 and 1844 in the administration of the laws of naturalization. The time has come to call a halt. We do not undertake to apportion between the political parties their respective shares in this wrong. It is not a party question. It

ares in this wrong. It is not a party question. It a question of our country and its institutions. It is important to-day to appeal to the judges to consider well the oaths they have taken and to examine the law that they are so administer, so that every certificate they issues may be proof that they have, with an upright purpose and with a clear conscience, been judicially satishas the requisite good moral character and a seater, and the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Any failure to come up to this high standard is a failure to do a duty imposed upon them, and one that the people have a right to demand that they shall not shirk or evade. If it shall be urged that this imposes upon them an amount of work that they are unable to dispose of with their other duties, it is no answer to the demand we make upon them. If applicants come in such numbers and at such times that each case cannot be carefully and con-scientiously investigated, it is not the fault of the judges. It is high time that the citizens of the United States have the benefit of the doubt, where there is doubt as to the fit-ness of a citizen, and that he be rejected until there ness of a citizen, and that he be rejected until there time and opportunity for the proper judicial investigation of his claim. It is not a matter of right that an alien be naturalized, but it is a favor conferred upon him when he is fully qualified and is able to prove it in court by competent legal proofs. Nothing is asked of the judges that is impossible for them to do. It is possible for them to refuse to act until they are judicially and legally satisfied in each case as to the fitness of the applicant. This the American people now require of them.

American people now require of them.

While our naturalization laws, if properly administered, would go a long way to check the evil that we are considering, they still need radical revision and change. An aping, they still need radical revision and change. An appeal should be made to Congress to enter into the examination of this important question, and, so far as the enactment of law can effect the object, provide that hereafter no such crime shall be committed against American citizenship as has disgraced our history in the past. This question appeals to Americans of all parties, and with the same force to those naturalized citizens who have intelligently and worthilly become part and parcel of our country as to those who are native born. It should not be considered from a partisan point of view. There should be an uprising of a great people, without distinction of parties, whose voice would be heard and intered to by the representatives of all the par-

people, without distinction of particles. The evil is one that pertains to the body politic.

One important fact should be noted in considering this subject. The right of citizenship is not the same as the right of suffrage. In seventeen States and Territories

right of suffrage. In seventeen States and Territories the right of suffrage is conferred upon aliens who have only desized their intentions to become citizens. In such cases the State has lost control of the question of the fitness of electors who are foreign born.

The remedy for this difficulty is not in the Federal Government. Each State has the power of conferring suffrage within its own jurisdiction. None but citizens should have the right of suffrage. Good faith between first the should be the common rule of suffrage within its own jurisdiction. None but citizens should have the right of suffrage. Good faith between States requires that this should be the commor rule of all the States. In about fifteen States electors for President and Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress can be voted for by allens who have only declared their intentions to become citizens, and so it, way comp their intentions to become citizens, and so it may come to pass that unnaturalized foreigners who may never become citizens may determine who shall be President and Vice-President, and who shall have control of the House

of Representatives.

This question should receive the serious and immediate

consideration of three super aliens.

The revision of the naturalization laws we are contending for will not help the case of these seventeen States and Territories who have so unwisely, as it seems to us, cheapened the right of suffrage.

Your committee have given consideration to a method

of appealing to Congress, Prespective of party, and be-lieve that a petition circulated throughout the land and Indersed and approved by all classes of good citicens, native and foreign born, will be listened to, and that a proper and effective revision of these laws will be made. We

therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolugood faith and in the true spirit thereof, of the laws enacted upon the subject of naturalization, we recom-mend the circulation among all parties throughout the

United States of the petition herewith presented for a revision of the naturalization laws. Resolved, That we respectfully solicit the aid of representatives of all parties and all exchanges and associations, and also all patriotic persons so disposed, to assist in the work of procuring algustures to the petition accompanying

The following is the form of petition

The following is the form of petition:
To the Honorable Congress of the United States:
Your petitioners, citizens of the United States, native
and naturalized, respectfully represent:
That it is alleged and generally believed, and, as we are
convinced, can be proved, that for several years past gross
frauds have been perpetrated upon the suffrage by the
naturalization of persons not entitled to citizenship according to law, upon evidence manifesty insufficient and
false, and by the careloss, corrupt and wicked use of power
by State courts and their officers in relation to the administration of the existing laws permitting and regulating
the naturalization of aliens. the naturalization of aliens.

Summ good citizen should abher such acts as monstre

crimes against the safety of a nation and the liberty of a FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE.

We believe the existing laws upon the subject of natu railration are inadequate to prevent the repetition of such crimes, and we suggest the enactment of a general law to be made more certain, stringent and efficient, to embedy the following and other necessary provisions.

We respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a

Which shall restrict the power to the Federal courts of conferring citizenship of the United States.

2. Which shall require a longer residence in the United States, by all persons desiring to become citizens, than is now prescribed by law, and stso provide that all applications be made in the handwriting of the applicant, who must be able to speak, read and write the English lan-

3. Which shall authorize any citizen to appear in open court, in order, in good faith, to contest the right of any applicant to a certificate of naturalization, or to set aside any such certificate improperly granted.

4. Which shall authorize any court having jurisdiction to declare null and void any certificate or order of naturalization made in fraud or in violation of existing laws.

In response to an earnest invitation, Mr. Depew gave the club a breezy account of his recent visit West. He recommended some of his New-York fellow-citizens who make annual pilgrimages to Europe to take a little run out into their own country, where, as in Colorado, for instance, they would see mountain scenery far more grand than anything that is to be found in the Alps.

#### WHY THIS MYSTERY ABOUT CROKER? HE GENERALLY GAVE HIS FRIENDS WARNING IN TIME TO WELCOME HIM WITH

A BRASS BAND. There was a lamentable amount of ignorance yesterday among the Wigwam leaders in regard to where their big chieftain, Richard Croker, was. None of them knew whether he was still in France or whether he had set sail for the land of his adoption. Only one or two of them would hazard a guess on the subject. Police Commissioner Martin thought it possible that Mr. Croker had embarked on the new North German Lloyds steamship the Fuerst Bismarck, which left Bremen on Saturday and is due to-morrow in New-York, but Mr. Martin assured questioning reporters that he was without any positive information. Deputy Chamberiain Campbell, formerly Mr. Croker's confidential secretary, was likewise inclined to think that the "boss" was facing the North Atlantic gales on his homeward way, but in Mr. Campbell's view it was the French liner La Pourgogne which was bringing back the great Tammany warrior to his faithful henchmen on Manhattan Island. This vessel is due on Sunday morning. Mayor Grant, who has always received a cable message from Mr. Croker giving the name of the ship and the date on which she was due at this port before Creter left the other side, said that he had received no word from his friend either by letter or telegraph regarding his return and was unable to fix the time of his arrival. Commissioner Gilroy and W. Bourke

Cockran professed like ignorance. This general want of information was variously nterpreted. Some thought that it indicated that Mr. Croker was still in Europe and might conclude after all to remain there during the summer. This was the be lief of Dock Commissioner Cram and other profound thinkers like him. Others concluded that it meant that Croker was sourcd with the recent appointments which the Mayor had made without asking his advice and in the whole list of which the big chief could find but one friend of his own, and had withheld all information of his coming so that he could slip into New-York without being "welcomed" by the men who it is alleged are anxious to depose and shelve him. A recent letter from Mr. Croker to Commissioner of Accounts Daly expressed an earnest hope that when he did return he might be spared an ovation of any kind. Nevertheless a sharp lookout will be kept by Tammany braves for the Hismarck and the Bourgogne, and an expedition has been organized to meet him down the bay in whatever vessel he may come.

#### MAY DO BUSINESS IN THIS STATE.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED UPON A BALTIMORE COM-PANY BY SUPERINTENDENT PIERCE, OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Albany, May 14 (Special).-Superintendent Pierce, of the Insurance Department, late this afternoon granted permission to the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore, to transact business in this State under certain conditions, one of them being that the company shall do only on kind of business, and the other that it shall deposit \$100,000 with the Insurance Department of State as a protection for its policy-holders. This decision of Superintendent Pierce will be regarded with general interest, inasmuch as his predecessor at the head of the Insurence Department, Robert A. Maxwell, declined to permit the company to do business in this State, upon the ground that its charter permitted it to do many things. From that time the Baltimore company, which numbers among its directors Robert Sewall, the former law partner of Superintendent Pierce, was one of Mr. Maxwell's bitterest was highly influential in securing Super-

It should be stated, in justification of Superintendent Pierce, however, that Attorney-General Tabor has given him an opinion stating that he has full authority to admit the Baltimore company to this State, if that company is limited to some one line of business. Moreover, the Ballimore company is much dissatisfied with Superintendent Pierce's limitation of its business in this State. To-day William A. Poste, the counsel of the Baltimore company, appealed to Super-Intendent Pierce to modify this limitation, but the latter declined to change his decision. Then Mr. Poste said: "We shall apply to the courts for a writ of certiorart to force the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State to give us more liberal authority to transact business in this State."

The letter of Superintencent Pierce to Mr. Jackson, the secretary of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, is in part as follows:

Security Company, is in part as follows:

The interests of the people of this State would, I believe, be subserved by the admission of a company of the large capital and surplus possessed by your company, and which purposes to engage in the kinds of business for which you desire license, and which are now solicly carried on in this State by one domestic company, which was formed while the laws of this State permitted the organization of companies doing more than one of the several eation of companies doing more than one of the several

ration of companies doing more than one of the several kinds of casualty insurance.

It has been urged upon me that the legislative intent, so far as it has been expressed by the appeal of Chapter 215, Laws of 1887, being Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1889, as by the pending insurance Code, authorizes the admission of a company to do more than one kind of bisinese, and that there is no existing statute forbidding the Superintendent granting the full license asked by your company. While this is true, and while my predecessor in 1888 admitted the Employers' Liability Assirance Corporation (Limited), of England, possessing a charter fully as broad as yours to transact all the branches of casualty business in this State, yet, in view of the position taken by him upon the application made to him by your company, I have determined to refuse to issue license to your company to do more than one kind of business, notwithstanding that I am fully convinced that it would not be detrimental to the interests of the people of this State to admit your company to do all the kinds of business mentioned in your application.

A certificate will, therefore, issue to your company to the property in the people of the Department to do one of the following kinds of the people of the Department to do one of the following kinds of the people of the peopl

business mentioned in Your application.

A certificate will, therefore, Issue to your company from this Department to do one of the following kinds of business, as soon as you inform me of the particular branch of business you will sleet to engage in, to wit; first, against injury, disablement or death of persons resulting from traveiling, or general accidents by land or water; second, guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding places of public or private trust; third, upon plategiasa against breakage; fourth, upon steam boilers and other pipes, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident, and against loss or damage to life or property resulting there from, and to make inspections thereof, and to issue cer tificates of inspection on such boilers, pipes, engines end machinery; fifth, against loss by burglar or theft, or both. The law of the State of New-York provides that no company organized for the purpose of transacting thu kinds of business above specified shall begin business until it has deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department the sum of at least \$100,000, in-

# vested in approved securities.

BARREN ISLAND STENCHES MUST CEASE. Albany, May 14 (Special) .- The stench nuisances of Barren Island will have to be abated. Clothed with authority under the statutes, the Governor to-day issued a proclamation declaring the trades carried on upon Barren Island by Thomas F. White and Andrew White, E. Frank Coe, the Earren Island Oil and Guano Company and the Barren Island Fertilizing Oil Company to be a public nuisance, and directing that certain recommendations of the State Board of Health be compiled with. Failure to do so will result in the stoppage of any one of the firms' operations.

## DEATH OF DR. ALFRED HOSMER.

Boston, May 14 (Special).-Dr. Alfred Hosmer, a prominent physician of Watertown, died this evening at the age of fifty-eight years. He was graduated at Harvard Colof hity-sight years. A was grounded to be seen and Harvard Medical School. He was president of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1882. He was president of the South District Medical Society and medical society and medical society and medical society. cal examiner of the Seventh Middlesex District. He was one of the promoters and the first president of the Massa-chusetts Medico-Legal Society. He was post surgeon of the Watertown Arsenal, and was connected with many or-

A 'LONGSHOREMAN HELD FOR THE CRIME. THE VICTIM'S THROAT APPARENTLY CUT WITH

A BROKEN PITCHER. Mrs. Bridget Carsen was murdered at her home, o. 161 Steuben-st., Jersey City, soon after 5 p. m. yesterday. Her husband, William Carsen, a thirty-four years old, is charged with having committed the crime. The place where the woman met her death is in one of the poorest and least moral parts of the city. For many years Bushman's flat houses have for one reason or another been almost daily visited by policemen. The flats are four-story A narrow door leads from the street frame strucures. to a flight of stairs which creak and tremble when The dark stairway leads to the top of the walked on. The dark stairway leads to the top of the house. The apartments that open on the passageway

Those on the top floor where the murder was comnitted were even worse than the others. There were nly two rooms used by the Carsen family and they indicated a place of continuous drunken debauch. living-room contained a pine table covered with a filthy rag for a cover yesterday. On it were a half-loaf of hard, stale bread and a clay pipe. An old bureau with a cheap looking-glass on it, two wooden chairs and a cheap stove. Filth was everywhere. The Carsens had the front rooms and a family named Welsh the rear rooms. Last Saturday William Kerrigan and his wife Jane, a sister of Mrs. Carsen, came from Suffern Haverstraw to visit the Carsens. The Carsens were nearly always drunk, the women in particular; but after the Kerrigans arrived the "growler" had no rest and beer and rum interspersed with quarrels and curses was the only occupation of this quartet.

Yesterday morning the Carsens and Kerrigans had no money and nothing worth pawning. They were also out of drink. The only remaining articles which would provide money enough to procure beer were the shoes of Carsen's only child, who is about nine years old These were pledged. The money procured supplied them with the rum that led to the tragedy. after 5 p. m. Mrs. Dwyer, who lived on the floor be neath, heard a sound like some one falling would make. Mrs. Dwyer was III from a severe headache. after the fall, while she was gazing at the celling she saw blood coxing through and drop on her bare floor. she placed a cloth under the crack where it came from. It was the life-blood of Bridget Carsen, who just above her lay on her back on the floor with a gash that extended from beneath her chin to her left ear. Half of

the car was torn away. A few minutes after Mrs. Dwyer heard the sound of a fall, William Kerrigan left Carsen's apartments and went to the street. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, who lives on the first floor, saw him. Then William Carsen went lownstairs. He was covered with blood that flowed rom a wound on his head. He said to Mrs. Johnson "My wife's throat is cut from ear to ear, and look at me." Carsen went to the street door and Mrs. Johnson saw Kerrigan hasten back from the other side of the street. He said something to Carsen and then turned down the street toward the river. Carsen walked toward Henderson-st., where he met Policeman Kelly, who arrested him.

When Policeman Kelly reached the room where the dying woman was he found her sister, Mrs. Kerrigan, lying across her body in a dranken stupor. noved her, and she was sent to the police station in the patrol wagon. Policeman Kelly asked the dying man who cut her, and she told him in a whisper her husband did it.

Maggie Welsh, nine years old, was taken to Police Headquarters as a witness. She told Superintendent smith that she saw Mrs. Carsen throw an axe at her hasband, and then Carsen struck his wife with an earthen pitcher, cutting the gash in her throat. Mrs. Kerrigan told the superintendent that her husband and Carsen were drunk and had been lighting. Carsen knocked Kerrigan down and drew a kulfe from his pocket to cut him. Mrs. Carsen seized her husband's wrist to reven him, and the kulfe accidentally struck Carsen on the head. Then Carsen turned on his wife and cut her. Carsen, who has two cuts on his head, both severe, told the superintendent that Kerrigan knocked Bridget Carsen down and then struck her on the side of the head with something, and after she fell Kerrigan cut him.

The police believe that Carsen killed his wife and is trying to throw the blame on Kerrigan. The woman died just after Dr. Grey sewed up the gash in her throat. Headquarters as a witness. She told Superintendent

#### WHENCE CAME THE DYNAMITE?

THE ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN ON THE WEST SHORE ROAD NOT YET EXPLAINED. The dynamite explosion which took place on Monlay night on the West Shore Railroad, just north

day night on the west of the West Shore crossed of Little Ferry station, where the West Shore crossed the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, has not yet bee The railroad officials are reticent. The about sixty oint where the explosion occurred is feet from the end of the bridge over the tracks of the Northern Railroad. It was learned in the neighborhood of the attempted wreck, that on Monday a man was seen about New-Durham who carried in his hand a fied by competent proof that every alien they naturalize by competent proof that every alien they naturalize enemies. It is tilought that the Estimore company cigar box. A cigar box was afterward found enemies. in the stump of a tre The man who carried the box while in New-Durham inquired for the house of the track foreman, but on be ing informed that he was not at home went away. He then went to the spot where the attempt was made on the train and lounged around that place nearly all day. He was observed on the track by some farm hands who were working along the railroad line.

The railroad authorities are now diligently looking for a description of the man, but it appears that no one noticed him sufficiently to be able to describe him. s thought to be strange that the local train which excloded the dynamite did not leave the track and plunge down onto the track of the Northern Railroad. The rain being light and running at a good rate of speed at the time, it simply jumped over the place where three feet of the track had been blown out and passed in safety over the bridge, stopping at some distance beyond. The glass in the headlight and in the cab windows of the locomotive were smashed and the engineer and fireman were thrown in a confused heap on the floor of the cab. The windows of the cars were iso shattered. The level of the bridge was twenty-six or twenty-seven feet above the track of the Northern

Railroad of New-Jersey.

The infernal machine, with which the wreckers sought to accomplish their end consisted of a blacking-sought to accomplish their end. box, which was fastened to a piece of rail which was blown bodily from the track, and to this was attached two fuses, on the ends of which were percussion caps These were connected with the eigar-box. The black ing-box was attached to the rail by a piece of twisted wire. The wrecked train went out of Weehawken ahead of the express train which carries money for the National Express Company. The latter train is scheduled to leave Wechawken at 8:30 p. m., but its departure was delayed, and the local train went ahead

If the explosion was intended to wreck the National If the explosion was intended to wreck the National Express, this fact was a providential intervention. The officers of the National Express, however, do not believe that the expectation of train-robbing inspired the men who planted the explosive on the track. While the express trains carry from \$80,000 to \$100,000 on an average, the money is inclosed in iron safes and is protected by two messengers. A train-robbery scheme, if carried out successfully, would involve not only the dismantling of the car which takes the cash, but the killing of the messengers and the blowing up of the iron safe in which the money is deposited.

## MAYOR CHAPIN'S EXORBITANT FEES.

STRENUOUS OPPOSITION TO HIS HEAVY CHARGES WHILE ASSIGNING AN ESTATE.

A strong opposition is being made by the lawyers representing the creditors of the firm of John Slade Co. to the management of the estate by Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, to whom the firm assigned in 1887. The firm's liabilities amounted to \$500,000 and its assets to \$600,000. After Mr. Chapin had settled the accounts of the firm William L. Findlay was appointed to pass upon his accounts. Mr. Findlay has reported in favor of accepting Mr. Chapin's ac counts and discharging him.

When the case came before Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, upon a motion to confirm the referee's report, Charles O. Brewster, representing a number of creditors, appeared to oppose the con-firmation of the report. Mr. Chapin's fees as assigned amount to \$33,000, and besides this sum he has charges aggregating \$45,000 for counsel fees and ex-penses. Of this amount the sum of \$38,000 was paid to lawyers and clerks. Mr. Chapin paid, it is said, the sum of \$10,000 to William J. Kelly, a lawyer, with whom he was intimately associated. While the reference was in progress Mr. Chapin produced Corporation Counsel A. F. Jenks, of Brooklyn, and Frederick A. Ward, his partner, who testified that the counsel

lees were reasonable.

Mr. Brewster charges that the affairs of the firm could have been settled up in six months, instead of nearly three years, and that the work for which Mr. Chapin says he paid these fat counsel fees ought to have been done by the assignee himself, as that was what he received \$33,000 for doing. Judge Patterson reserved his decision upon the motion to confirm the record.

"And now, Edward, put on your dressing-gown, sit down in this big arm-chair and have a real comfortable smoke."

"What, are you going to let me smoke in the parior? I must run over to the club and let the fellows know what an angel I have for a wife. Good-by, dearest."—(Fieigende Bladtes.

## GLANCES HERE AND T HER

A college graduate is now telling enthusiastically a story about the honesty of a tavern-keeper in the old college town. The graduate had not visited the place since his college life ended until the other day, when a convention of his secret society was held there. went around to the old tavern where he had had many late suppers, to see if the proprietor was still alive and to take a look at the room where he had toasted every one and everything connected with his college and hi class. "Hallon, Mr. X--," said the old inn-keeper, I'm glad to see you, for I owe you \$6." "Owe me "Fin glad to see you, for I owe you so," "Owe me so?" said the graduate in astonishment. "I shouldn't have been surprised if I had owed you, but I don't see how you can owe me. Certainly such a condition of affairs never existed when I was in college." The old man took out his ledger. "There you are," he said, triumphantly. "Just before you went away you settled your account and you everpaid me \$0. There it is to your credit." There was only one thing for a college man to do in his old meeting-place and this was promptly done—a debt washed out just as others had been washed in, if one may say it.

People in Broadway enjoyed a joke on a man who was distributing "samples" the other day. He went into every store on his side of the street, leaving there a small piece of tobacco to be sampled. As the disburser entered one store a seedy-looking man went in to the one immediately behind this one, and while the man who was giving away the tobacco came forth each time with one less piece, he who followed him came out with his store increased by one of the samples. A good deal of quiet laughing was done at the expense of the agent. No doubt when the day was over the dispenser of tobacco felt satisfied that he had faithfully served his employers. There is no doubt that the tramp was content, for he had tobacco enough to last him for many days.

An interesting and touching explanation is that of the school-boy in the Annexed District the other day concerning the golden rod. He accounted for the overwhelming vote in favor of golden rod as the State flower by saying that all members of schools were fond of the only rod they knew which did not chastise.

"Now," said a business man to a companion, "ther is one of those infernal skids before us blocking the That's against the law, ain't it? Of course it is. Well, don't climb over it. Order those truckmen to take it down. Tell them that if they refuse you will have them arrested for violating a "Exactly," was the answer, city ordinance." city ordinance." "Exactly," was the answer, "the truckmen would throw you into the street and a New-York policeman would come along, club you half to death, arrest you and in a police court you would be fined for disturbing the peace. I prefer to climb my skids as I meet them." Thus does the New-York man solve the problem of good government.

"If you want to make money and at the same time enjoy your work," said a man, "raise roses When I moved into the country I built a conservatory to grow roses, for I am very fond of them. From time to time I built additions to my hothouses, and in time found that I was raising more roses than I knew what to do with. So I began to sell them. I learned that there was a good winter demand for them; in fact, a very strong demand. I was able to command prices which seemed marvellous. Now I make large winter shipments regularly, and I have paid for my hothouses and all the labor expended on them many times over, and what I call my 'flower bank account' has reached a very respectable size."

John L. Sullivan, the notorious prize fighter, who is now exhibiting himself on stages, says that he will not "play" in England. "The English ain't no good," he says, and he "ain't goin' to have nothing to do with them English." If Mr. John L. Sullivan would only acquire some such opinion of the America people and then so off to some other country a refuse to have anything to do with "them American people in the United States would have much for will to be thankful.

"It is very gratifying to us," said a Naval officer, "to see how eager people are to have the Charleston swoop down upon the Itata and arrest her. It in-dicates to us that every one is interested in the new Navy, and is anxious to have a practical test of its It is a fine thing to feel that we now have cruisers which are able to overhaul a vessel which is deserving of punishment. We are at heart jealous of our honor, indifferent as we seem when we are not brought face to face with the question of action. We ought to lave a 2000 Navy for just such affairs as this, even if for no other. In my opinion, the new Nevy is growing in favor with our people, and what may we not hope for ?

One hears so much about the insolence of railroad subordinates in these days that the writer begs to be excused for telling of a little act of courtesy which he saw recently. In the waiting-room of the station of a big railroad sat a woman loaded down with bundles.

A man in a blue uniform came hurrying through the room just as the crowd started toward the gates. A room just as the crowd started toward the gates. A hasty glance showed him the woman gathering her many packages closer to her as she mingled with the crowd. He turned, took them in his own arms, and escorted her to the car. Finding a seat for her and arranging her bundles, he raised his hat. He was in a hurry, for when he swung off the car steps he went down the platform at a trot. That young man is not likely always to remain a brakeman.

"What I admire," said the practical man, "is the const woman of common-sense." Then he told this story. He met one evening a young woman who takes an interest in prints. He has a collection of which he is a little proud, and he told her about if. She begged him to come around "any afternoon." He is a busy man and does not have many afternoons to imself, but when he got one he took some of his prints and went to make his call, expecting a pleasant half-hour's talk, and promising himself that he would leave the prints for her to look over. When he reached the house where he was to call, the young woman said to him frankly: "It was very good of you to come and bring the prints, but we are just going in to dinner. Now, we never dine until three hours later than this, but to-day we are going away, and we are going to cat a harty dinner and you away. than this, but to-day we are going away, and we are going to eat a hasty dinner and run away. So the man did not have his chat. "But," he said, "999 women out of 1,000 would have never had the honesty to tell me that. They would have let me make the call, going without dinner and having a headache on the train which would make them hate the caller." It should be added for those who wonder how the affair came out, that the next time the man called, dinner was served at the regular hour, and that by this time the young woman had seen and "talked over" all the prints which the man owns.

"Let me light the match," he said. "I pride myself that I can light a match every time in a gale of wind."
Only a frollesome wind was coming gayly down the Only a frolicsome wind was coming gayly down the street, but the match went out. "Give me another," he said, and that went out. "Well!" he ejaculated, "that's funny. Never did such a thing before in my life. "Give me another," and the third one went out. "One more," he said anguly. But the third was the last that either of them had. One swore ferociously and the other did some deep thinking.

"You have a preffy good load on," said the man who stood on the front platform of a crowded surface car. "Yes," answered the driver, "I had a slight 'jag on' when I started." So there is slang in every business, for the driver had no intention of saying that he had been drinking. You may not know, however, that when a car is heavily loaded and is only a few feet ahead of the following car, there is war between two ahead of the following car, there is war between two conductors. When two cars are close together, people insist on jamming themselves into the first car. This is called in surface car parlance, "laying back" for fares, and the conductor of the rear car gets hopping mad. A savage driver once sald to the writer: "That feller there is laying back and getting all our passengers." "Why should he?" was asked. "Why?" he said, "to knock down fares. You can knock down easy enough when your car is chock full." Most conductors, however, declare that they do not "lay back," because they are sure to lose time, and no exceps is accepted by the company for being behind time. Still, every man is honest when he gives himself a recommendation.

## TRICKING THE GRASPING TAILOR.

From The Chicago Mail.

From The Chicago Mail.

Not everything that comes out of St. Louis is bad. Here is something, for instance, that is good enough for Chicago or any other real city. "I have struck a snap which I think should be patented," said a St. Louis drummer yesterday, as he blew the foam from a glass of Milwaukee champagne. "For several years I have had no end of trouble with my tailor and other creditors who for some unaccountable reason seem to prefer cold cash to glit-edged promises. Last fall I wanted a couple of new sulls, but I didn't have the ready cash with which to get them and I knew that I would experience difficulty in buying them from my trilor and paving for them with good intentions. Still, that is exactly what I did." I found an old bank-book that I had used years before when I had had a small bank account, and now did a little borus bookkeeping on the side. I deposited a few hundred dollars one day and against it placed a few hundred dollars one day and against it placed a few hundred dollars one day and against the book showed a slight balance of about \$30,000 in my favor. The book itself I placed in the inside pocket of one of my coats, which I sent to my tailor to be repaired.

"A week later I called for the coat. When what a change was notleeable in my tailor! He was all smiles and obsequionness.

"Hy the way, Mr. Blank," he said, 'don't you want a suit or two! I have an elegant like of goods in stock and I am sure I could please you."

"Well, why should I waste words to finish this story! I got the suits eight months ago and the bill for them hasn't been presented yet."

#### FLORIDA.

VI.

A CUBAN CITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A HINT OF WHAT CUBA WOULD BE LIKE EVEN THOUGH IT WERE ANNEXED TO THIS COUNTRY-THE REFUGEES IN KEY WEST TOO CLOSE TO THE COLONY

TO BECOME AMERICANS. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE.

Key West, Fla., April 8.-Many people wander what would happen if this country were to annex Cuba. The problem is already solved. Key West is really a Cuban city in the United States. With a population of about 18,000, it has only a handful of Americans. The rest are white Cubans, Cuban mulattoes, Cuban negroes, and "Conchs"pronounced "Conks"-white and black immigrants from the Bahamas. The Stars and Stripes float over the Government buildings. But ten words of Spanish are spoken for one of English, monte is played instead of poker, the women are all swarthy and black-eyed, soap is economized, and on Sunday morning an excited throng packs an abandoned factory-building on the edge of the town, amid bramble and cactus, to see "game chickens" claw each other into strings.

"Key West is doomed," says a pessimist. "The "Key West is doomed," says a pessimise. The Cubans won't assimilate with ns. They are all gamblers. They won't learn our language, and the saloon-keepers and monte-men control their votes. Is it any wonder we're a hundred years behind the rest of the country?"

This is sweeping, but not quite just. The Cubans began coming to Key West in 1869, at the Cubans began coming to Key West in 1869, at the

Cubans began coming to Key West in 1869, at the time of their great revolution, and started eigarmaking. They are coming still. They live in little frame cottages, filled with babies, rockingchairs and mantel ornaments, and surrounded with chickens, palmettoes and bad smells. They have clean "barberias," greasy and mosquitoridden restaurants, a Spanish newspaper, butchershops for the sale of the jerked beef from which the buccaneers took their name, fruit-stores, where you can spoon custard-like meat from cocoanuts, and groceries, where Yankee condensed milk sells under a Castilian name. Even the newspaper editor, like everybody else, rolls eigars for a living. There are more than 200 factories. A little Florida and Sumatra tobacco is used, but principally Cuban. Clear Havana cigars that bring \$20 a hundred in New-York are sold here for \$10. At night the Cubans gamble to kill time, though you can saunter by whole rows of cottages where every rocker in the hall is occu-Most of them have "declared their intentions" on landing. Since the passage of the McKinley bill, which bars out the Vuelta Abajo, they have nearly all turned Democrat. They once elected a Mayor who had been here only three months and couldn't read a ballot in English. At another time the two representatives from this county in the Legislature were both Cubans.

The most intelligent Cuban I have met came to Key West when he was eight years old, and has been here ever since. He is fully naturalized, and speaks good English. Yet his first child he christened Cuba, the second Guaimaro, after the village where the Constitution of the Cuban Republic was signed, and the third Hatuey. Hatuey was an Indian burned by the Spaniards on the bank of the river Yara. "Be baptized," said the priest, approaching him

at the stake with a crucifix. "That you may become a Christian, and go to

Heaven. "Are the Spaniards going to Heaven?"

"Why don't you stand up for the United States!

asked the Cuban father before spoken of. "While I am here," he replied, "I want to do my duty as an American citizen. But of course my heart turns to my native land. driven out by the Spaniards, and if Cuba were freed to-morrow we should flock back in a body. "Do you desire annexation?"

We believe if Cuba is fit for anything she is fit for self-government, and all the advantages that could come to us through annexation would come by treaty with the United States as a foreign Power." Some years ago an American resident was in-

vited to meet on arrival the famous revolutionary general Maceo, the companion of the great Gomez. At the wharf he saw a crowd of Cubans hugging and squeezing and almost kissing a big negro. This was Maceo. The next night Maceo spoke in San Carlos Hall. His voice was soft and low, and his manner quiet, though sincere. He told of the wrongs of Cuba, and spoke of Aguero, who, when a boy, had been compelled to see his father and brother strangled by the public executioner. "Now," he concluded, "shall I return to New-York or go on to Cuba? Which do you desire? It is all a question of means." The audience immediately went wild. The women tore off their earrings and bracelets, like the women of Moscow at the casting of Kolokol, and flung them into a hat, men emptied their pockets and threw rings and watches on the pile. Maceo did not go

A Northern writer says the Key West Cubans are treacherous and bloodthirsty. This is not true. They quarrel only over gambling and never molest Americans. Murder is rare and theft almost as rare. There is less stealing than in any other town of the size in the South. Many belong to benefit and building associations. Their Spanish is queer and clipped, with the "s" swallowed. But for previous experience I could not have understood it. Havana theatrical companies come here sometimes, but not often. In preparing a fowl fer combat a Cuban plucks out the tail feathers, snips off the red flesh under the beak, and then thrusts the bleeding head into his mouth The salivated wound is afterward sprinkled with black pepper. The Sunday battles begin with spurs and end with "gaffs"-wicked contrivances that will hook a living rooster and tear out his spine. There are never two survivors of a cockfight. Americans also affect the sport, and don't always "draw the line at gaffs." Some public benefactor recently introduced the noble game of baseball. This flourishes fairly, although it takes argument to persuade a Cuban to mangle his friends and not his fowls. The race is not athletic. In sending clothes to Cuba the Key West jobbers always select "youths' sizes."

Key West has long been a thorn in the side of Spain. But there will be no more filibustering expeditions. The exiles find they don't pay. They are watching for an outbreak in Cuba itself. If that should happen, they would immediately join forces with the revolutionists. A stray Spaniard in Key West fares hardly. One Spanish Consul had his face slapped in the street. A Spanish had his face slapped in the street. A Spanish travelier left his hotel early one morning to get a cup of coffee at a Cuban restaurant. He came back dusty, with his eyes blacked and his mouth bleeding. In the early days Spanish elgar-manufacturers attempted to start branches in key West. G. Vicente Martinez Ybor was one of them. But the Cuban workers struck at inconvenient times and without warning, and annoyed him in a thousand ways. Mr. Ybor finally moved to Ybor City, near Tampa. Another Spanish manufacturer, Celestino Palacio, was so harried that he gave up his business and retired to Spain just as the Key West Board of Trade had begun to interfere. Since shen, Spanish employers have not been molested.

# THE BEST

protection against sudden changes in the weather is to purify the blood

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes and enriches the life-current, and makes the weak strong

Has Cured Others will cure you.

present Governor of Cuba in office, thought he saw a fine opportunity in 1888 to ruin Key West and destroy it forever as a foothold for Cuban insurrection. All the cigarmakers had struck, and for months businers was paralyzed. At last a few of the exiles returned home. Then the Spanish Government obligingly furnished two transports to convey, as many others as would go. The price of their passage is said to have been their American naturalization papers. About that time the Americans in Key West smelled a rat.

their American naturalization papers. About that time the Americans in Key West smelled a rat. Enrico Meissonier, the leader of the strikers, they deedded, was a paid agent of Spain, though the Cubans said he was merely a Socialist, who would rather strike than not. He was summoned before the Board of Trade, and promised on his honor to leave the Key at once. An officer of the Board went down to the steamer in the evening to see him off. There he found Meissonier protesting that he had given his word of honer under compulsion, the Spanish Coneul vowing that Meissonier should not go, and an anary crowd of 2,000 Cubans prepared to resist his expulsion. A swaggerer or a scatterbrain might easily have precipitated bloodshed. The officer was, however, a man of enlightenment. Meissonier sailed after all, the strike soon ended, and the Captain-General's little conspiracy fell through.

The English-speaking population does little for its neighbors. C. B. Pendleton, an active and public-spirited American, caused the arrest, single-handed, of twenty or thirty gamblers. But the "conch" has the Englishman's stubbornness without his intelligence. He denounces vice, but won't spend a cent to check it. (One of them is said to be worth a cool million) In a pious spasm, a "law and order meeting" was recently called at the Methodist Church. The "conchs" told each other how good they were and how unlike the sinful Cubans. Mr. Pendleton was asked to applaud their virtue. But he didn't, "Many of you." he told them bluntly. "have sons at this moment in the gambling hells yourselves. Doesn't reform begin at home? The Cubans let their children work in factories and learn vice before their time. But don't you do the same? There ought to be 5,000 children in our schools. Instead there are only 1,200, and of these only sixty are boys. Are the Cubans wholly to blame? There ought to be re-enacting the New-Orleans incident. Then they will ask the world to consider their outraged virtue.

#### A WHALE CAUGHT NAPPING. From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Yes."

That decided Hatuey. He died a heathen. To this day his shade haunts the river margin. The country people call it "La Luz de Yara."

In the cigar factories sometimes 200 whites and negroes sit packed together at tables in one room rolling the tobacco leaves. The atmosphere is close and stifling. On a high platform in the centre sits a strong-lunged compatriot with spectacles, who reads aloud in a chanting monotone so that all may hear from a bundle of newspapers. Muttered "carambas" occasionally accompany him, and when the bell rings for him to rest violent denunciation of Spain is sure to ensue. His papers are all Cuban—"El Pais," "La Lucha," and "La Tribuna." Even the local journal, "El Yara," eschews American affairs, and treats principally of the "ever-faithful isle" and its oppressors. or, to use a modern term, martingale, sticking into his back. The cetacean was fully seventy feet long and had evidently gone into his death flurry. While they were gazing at the monster the plunging of the vessel in the waves—it was blowing a nine-knot breeze—re-leased the carcass and it floated off to leeward. In the morning, when the watch was called on to wash decks, it was seen that the forecastle, foot of foretop-mast staysail and inner jib were sprayed with blood. The lookout man said that the blood spurted up like a fountain, and as he was standing just by the weather cathead he got the full benefit of it. When the Ocean Spray was docked it was discovered that seven or eight sheets of copper had been torn off the stem. The whale was probably asleep at the time.

## SENSITIVE FOREIGN NOSES.

From The London Telegraph.

A cabman charged with furious driving at Southwark has started the curious theory that an Englishman is capable of bearing a stronger scent than a foreigner. In front of his cab was a van laden with fish-refuse. From this van proceeded an odor—the cabman called it an "aroma"—which two foreigners inside his vehicle found quite overpowering. The cabman consequently forged ahead, knocked down a policeman, and was duly summoned. As to the napure of the "aroma" there seemed to be no question. The peccant cabman, with much delicacy of expression, merely described it as "thick," and added, "They were foreigners, and could not stand it." This hypothesis of the greater anti-aromatic power possessed by Englishmen, compared with aliens, is one that should be examined by some comparative sociologist. It did not prevent a fine of 10 shillings and costs. From The London Telegraph.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M., FRIDAY. Washington, May 14.-For New-England and Eastern New-York, generally fair; sightly cooler; northerly winds.
For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, showers; slightly cooler. For Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas,

rain; slightly warmer.

For Georgia, Florida and Alabama, fair Friday and Saturday; stationary temperature, except slightly warmer in Georgia and North Alabama. For Mississippi, Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Al

kansas, fair; slightly warmer.
For Tennessee and Kentucky, fair; slightly warmer. For Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, West Virginia and Ohlo, generally fair Friday; slightly cooler, For Indiana, Illinois and Lower Michigan, fair; warms

by night.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair; warmer.

For Minnesota, Tair, except light showers in the extreme northern portion; cooler by night.

For the Dakotas fair; slightly cooler.

For Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, fair; slightly warmer, except cooler in Nebraska.

For Colorado, showers; warmer in the western park

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Moraing. Night. 12345678910121234567801011 CHARLES WIND

In the diagram a continuous line shows the berometer fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service Station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

me Office, May 15, 1 s. m .- Generally fair weather prevailed yesterday, but with a cloudy tendency toward even-ing. There was little air stirring and somewhat less than the normal humidity. This latter, at midnight, was .70. the normal humidity. This latter, at midnight, was .70. The temperature ranged between 55 and 72 degrees, the average (624s) being 74 lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 22 higher than on Wednesday. In and near this city to-day there will probably be slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.
BREVOORT-General P. R. de Trobriand, of New-Orleans BRUNSWICK-Congressman Robert R. Hits.
of Illinois. FIFTH AVENUE-Potter Palmer, of Chicago!
Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, and ex-Congressmen William
W. Crapo, of Massachusetts, and John Momit, of NewYork. OILSEY-John W. Powell, director of the U. S.
Gological Survey, and Socretary of State Henry C. Keley,
of New-Jersey. GRAND-Martin W. Cooke, of Rochester.
MURRAY HILL—Congressman, John H. Ketcham. MURRAY HILL—Congressman John H. Ketcham, A Dover Plains, N. Y. VICTORIA—Willard A. Cobb, member of the New-York State Board of Regents.

Simmons Laver Regulator never fails to remove any secretion of bile, cure dyspepsia and sick headache. It atrongthens the liver and kidneys.